

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 451 of 1994

324.11506 Definitions; S to Y.

Sec. 11506. (1) "Solid waste" means garbage, rubbish, ashes, incinerator ash, incinerator residue, street cleanings, municipal and industrial sludges, solid commercial waste, solid industrial waste, and animal waste. However, solid waste does not include the following:

- (a) Human body waste.
- (b) Medical waste.
- (c) Organic waste generated in the production of livestock and poultry.
- (d) Liquid waste.
- (e) Ferrous or nonferrous scrap directed to a scrap metal processor or to a reuser of ferrous or nonferrous products.
- (f) Slag or slag products directed to a slag processor or to a reuser of slag or slag products.
- (g) Sludges and ashes managed as recycled or nondetrimental materials appropriate for agricultural or silvicultural use pursuant to a plan approved by the department.
- (h) The following materials that are used as animal feed, or are applied on, or are composted and applied on, farmland or forestland for an agricultural or silvicultural purpose at an agronomic rate consistent with GAAMPS:
 - (i) Food processing residuals and garbage.
 - (ii) Precipitated calcium carbonate from sugar beet processing.
 - (iii) Wood ashes resulting solely from a source that burns only wood that is untreated and inert.
 - (iv) Lime from kraft pulping processes generated prior to bleaching.
 - (v) Aquatic plants.
- (i) Materials approved for emergency disposal by the department.
- (j) Source separated materials.
- (k) Site separated material.
- (l) Coal ash, when used under any of the following circumstances:
 - (i) As a component of concrete, grout, mortar, or casting molds, if the coal ash does not have more than 6% unburned carbon.
 - (ii) As a raw material in asphalt for road construction, if the coal ash does not have more than 12% unburned carbon and passes Michigan test method for water asphalt preferential test, MTM 101, as set forth in the state transportation department's manual for the Michigan test methods (MTM).
 - (iii) As aggregate, road material, or building material that in ultimate use is or will be stabilized or bonded by cement, limes, or asphalt, or itself act as a bonding agent. To be considered to act as a bonding agent, the coal ash must have at least 10% available lime.
 - (iv) As a road base or construction fill that is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table and covered with asphalt, concrete, or other material approved by the department.
- (m) Inert material.
- (n) Soil that is washed or otherwise removed from sugar beets, has not more than 35% moisture content, and is registered as a soil conditioner under part 85. Any testing required to become registered under part 85 is the responsibility of the generator.
- (o) Soil that is relocated under section 20120c.
- (p) Diverted waste that is managed through a waste diversion center.
- (q) Beneficial use by-products.
- (r) Coal bottom ash, if substantially free of fly ash or economizer ash, when used as cold weather road abrasive.
- (s) Stamp sands when used as cold weather road abrasive in the Upper Peninsula by any of the following:
 - (i) A public road agency.
 - (ii) Any other person pursuant to a plan approved by a public road agency.
- (t) Any material that is reclaimed or reused in the process that generated it.
- (u) Any secondary material that, as specified in or determined pursuant to 40 CFR part 241, is not a solid waste when combusted.
- (v) Other wastes regulated by statute.

(2) "Solid waste hauler" means a person who owns or operates a solid waste transporting unit.

(3) "Solid waste processing plant" means a tract of land, building, unit, or appurtenance of a building or unit or a combination of land, buildings, and units that is used or intended for use for the processing of solid waste or the separation of material for salvage or disposal, or both, but does not include a plant engaged

primarily in the acquisition, processing, and shipment of ferrous or nonferrous metal scrap, or a plant engaged primarily in the acquisition, processing, and shipment of slag or slag products.

(4) "Solid waste transporting unit" means a container, which may be an integral part of a truck or other piece of equipment used for the transportation of solid waste.

(5) "Solid waste transfer facility" means a tract of land, a building and any appurtenances, or a container, or any combination of land, buildings, or containers that is used or intended for use in the rehandling or storage of solid waste incidental to the transportation of the solid waste, but is not located at the site of generation or the site of disposal of the solid waste.

(6) "Source separated material" means any of the following materials if separated at the source of generation and not speculatively accumulated:

(a) Glass, metal, wood, paper products, plastics, rubber, textiles, garbage, or any other material approved by the department that is used for conversion into raw materials or new products. For the purposes of this subdivision, raw materials or new products include, but are not limited to, compost, biogas from anaerobic digestion, synthetic gas from gasification or pyrolysis, or other fuel. This subdivision does not prevent material from being classified as a renewable energy resource as defined in section 11 of the clean, renewable, and efficient energy act, 2008 PA 295, MCL 460.1011.

(b) Scrap wood and railroad ties used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, for production of new wood products, or for other uses approved by the department.

(c) Chipped or whole tires used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, or for other uses approved by the department. This subdivision does not prevent material from being classified as a renewable energy resource as defined in section 11 of the clean, renewable, and efficient energy act, 2008 PA 295, MCL 460.1011.

(d) Recovered paint solids used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, or for other uses approved by the department.

(e) Gypsum drywall generated from the production of wallboard used for stock returned to the production process or for other uses approved by the department.

(f) Flue gas desulfurization gypsum used for production of cement or wallboard or other uses approved by the department.

(g) Asphalt shingles that do not contain asbestos, rolled roofing, or tar paper used as a component in asphalt or used to fuel an industrial boiler, kiln, power plant, or furnace, subject to part 55, or for other uses approved by the department.

(h) Municipal solid waste incinerator ash that meets criteria specified by the department and that is used as daily cover at a disposal facility licensed pursuant to this part.

(i) Utility poles or pole segments reused as poles, posts, or similar uses approved by the department in writing.

(j) Railroad ties reused in landscaping, embankments, or similar uses approved by the department in writing.

(k) Any materials and uses approved by the department under section 11553(8).

(l) Any material determined by the department in writing prior to the effective date of the 2014 amendatory act that added this subdivision to be a source separated material.

(7) "Stamp sands" means finely grained crushed rock resulting from mining, milling, or smelting of copper ore and includes native substances contained within the crushed rock and any ancillary material associated with the crushed rock.

(8) "Treated wood" means wood or wood product that has been treated with 1 or more of the following:

(a) Chromated copper arsenate (CCA).

(b) Ammoniacal copper quat (ACQ).

(c) Ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate (ACZA).

(d) Any other chemical designated in rules promulgated by the department.

(9) "Trust fund" means a fund held by a trustee who has the authority to act as a trustee and whose trust operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency.

(10) "Type I public water supply", "type IIa public water supply", "type IIb public water supply", and "type III public water supply" mean those terms, respectively, as described in R 325.10502 of the Michigan administrative code.

(11) "Waste diversion center" means property or a building, or a portion of property or a building, designated for the purpose of receiving or collecting diverted wastes and not used for residential purposes.

(12) "Wood" means trees, branches and associated leaves, bark, lumber, pallets, wood chips, sawdust, or other wood or wood product but does not include scrap wood, treated wood, painted wood or painted wood product, or any wood or wood product that has been contaminated during manufacture or use.

(13) "Wood ash" means any type of ash or slag resulting from the burning of wood.

(14) "Yard clippings" means leaves, grass clippings, vegetable or other garden debris, shrubbery, or brush or tree trimmings, less than 4 feet in length and 2 inches in diameter, that can be converted to compost humus. Yard clippings do not include stumps, agricultural wastes, animal waste, roots, sewage sludge, or garbage.

History: 1994, Act 451, Eff. Mar. 30, 1995;—Am. 1995, Act 65, Imd. Eff. May 31, 1995;—Am. 1996, Act 392, Imd. Eff. Oct. 3, 1996;—Am. 1998, Act 466, Imd. Eff. Jan. 4, 1999;—Am. 2007, Act 212, Eff. Mar. 26, 2008;—Am. 2010, Act 345, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 2010;—Am. 2012, Act 446, Imd. Eff. Dec. 27, 2012;—Am. 2014, Act 24, Imd. Eff. Mar. 4, 2014;—Am. 2014, Act 178, Eff. Sept. 16, 2014.

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